Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
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LATE NEWS

The Government of Iraq recently announced that the cultivation of Akala Rogers (American Upland type) cotton will be permitted throughout the country during the coming crop season. Coker Wilt variety can be planted in the northern region and on certain experimental farms in other regions of Iraq. In addition, the announcement stated that the area for which cottonseed is distributed can not be cultivated with any other crop.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS IN 1951 AND 1952 1/

World cattle numbers at the beginning of 1952 are estimated at a record level of 821 million head by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This represents a moderate increase over the revised estimate of 808 million head for the beginning of 1951 and is appreciably above the 1936-40 average of 743 million head. Some increase in world cattle numbers is in prospect during 1952; however, the pressure of cattle inventories on feed and forage resources in many important cattle countries may restrict much further expansion of herds.

Increases in cattle numbers from 1951 were reported in North America, Asia, and Europe while slight decreases occurred in South America and Oceania. There were estimated increases of 6 million head in the United States, nearly 4 million head in India, and about 4 million head in Brazil. Lesser increases in cattle numbers took place in Canada and the Philippines. These increases were largely accounted for by favorable feed and forage conditions and the continuing strong demand for beef. In Argentina, cattle numbers continued to decline from the peak of 1948 as the result of several years of severe droughts and relatively unfavorable prices for beef. Cattle numbers in Australia suffered some decline in late 1951 due to losses from drought and bush fires. In Europe cattle numbers were slightly above the level of the previous year due to moderate increases in Belgium, France, Western Germany, Greece and Switzerland. A slight decrease occurred in Denmark. The tightening feed and forage situation and the severe outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred in many of the European countries during the later half of 1951 limited expansion. Cattle numbers in the Balkan countries and the Soviet Union were estimated to have increased slightly during 1951.

CATTLE: Estimated world total, by continents, average 1936-40, annual 1951 and 1952

Continent or area	Average 1936-40	1951 1/	1952 1/	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1952 / 1936-40	1952 / 1951
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
North America	96,700	116,500	123,100	+ 27	+ 6
Europe	102,900	99,500	100,600	- 2	+ 1
Soviet Union	59,800	57,200	58,800	- 2	+ 3
Asia	295,600	287,100	291,200	- 1	+ 1
South America	105,600	132,400	131,900	+ 25	--
Africa	64,400	95,200	95,200	+ 48	--
Oceania	18,100	20,600	20,300	+ 12	- 1
Total	743,100	808,500	821,100	+ 10	+ 2

1/ Preliminary

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

CATTLE: Number in specified countries, averages 1936-40 and 1941-45, annual 1947-1952

Continent and country	Month of 1/ estimate	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 2/	1952 2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	Dec. 1 1/	8,246	9,103	9,016	8,944	8,251	8,243	8,292	8,962
Costa Rica		366	415	-	506	-	592	675	-
El Salvador	July	680	714	686	765	-	-	1/ 800	-
Guatemala	July	520	4/ 657	-	1/ 901	-	899	-	-
Honduras	July	524	4/ 674	1,050	-	1,000	950	-	-
Mexico	Dec.31 1/	4/5/ 11,716	4/ 11,959	-	-	14,500	14,500	14,600	-
Nicaragua		4/ 800	-	-	1,200	-	1,275	1,275	1,250
United States	Jan. 1	66,706	79,978	80,554	77,171	76,830	77,963	82,025	88,062
Cuba	Dec.31 1/	5,024	4/ 4,823	6/	-	-	4,550	4,600	4,500
Dominican Republic	June	4/ 885	-	-	-	-	887	-	-
Estimated total		96,700	111,300	114,700	111,900	112,100	112,200	116,500	123,100
EUROPE									
Albania		4/ 413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	Dec. 1 1/	4/ 2,600	2,530	8/ 2,206	8/ 2,158	8/ 2,109	8/ 2,203	8/ 2,281	8/ 2,284
Belgium	Jan. 1	1/ 1,724	1,565	1,652	1,588	1,688	1,902	2,020	2,090
Bulgaria 7/	Dec.31 1/	4/ 1,864	1,988	2,005	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1	4/ 4,475	4,403	3,975	3,275	3,663	4,140	-	-
Denmark	Dec.31 1/	3,108	2,908	9/ 3,004	9/ 2,668	9/ 2,751	9/ 2,886	9/ 2,974	9/ 2,932
Finland	Mar. 1	10/ 1,850	1,682	1,566	1,452	1,542	5/ 1,757	-	-
France	Fall 1/	15,504	8/ 15,217	15,100	15,125	15,434	15,404	15,801	16,161
Germany-Western	Dec. 1 1/	4/ 12,114	11,585	11,185	10,291	10,569	10,883	11,149	11,410
Greece 7/	Dec.31 1/	3/ 1,278	-	693	674	674	694	747	798
Hungary 7/	Spring	1,905	2,038	8/ 1,441	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	June	4,021	4,165	3,950	3,921	4,127	4,322	4,376	-
Italy	July	3/ 8,200	7,700	7,800	8,000	1/ 8,150	1/ 8,162	1/ 8,325	-
Luxembourg	Dec. 1 1/	4/ 108	4/ 118	117	114	111	115	118	120
Netherlands	May	2,693	2,325	2,367	2,313	2,540	2,723	2,863	-
Norway	June 20	1,390	1,245	1,225	1,175	1,224	1,237	1,230	-
Poland	June 30	3/ 9,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	Dec.31 1/	11/ 905	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	1,075	-
Rumania 7/	Dec.31 1/	4/ 3,700	-	3,114	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	Dec.31 1/	3/ 3,739	4/ 4,074	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Sweden	Summer	2,959	2,759	2,797	2,625	2,584	2,648	2,633	-
Switzerland	April	1,663	1,510	1,451	1,424	1,478	1,530	1,607	1,620
United Kingdom	June	8,798	9,278	9,567	9,806	10,244	10,620	10,473	-
Yugoslavia 7/	Dec.31 1/	4,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total		102,900	96,600	94,400	93,500	96,400	98,300	99,500	100,600
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	Jan. 1	3/ 59,800	-	46,800	50,000	54,000	56,000	57,200	58,800
ASIA									
Iran	March	4/ 2,797	4/ 2,135	-	-	-	3,500	3,600	-
Iraq 7/		-	3/ 890	-	-	952	1,236	-	-
Turkey 7/	Dec.31 1/	8,611	10,544	10,663	10,708	11,216	11,118	11,136	-
Burma 7/	Dec.31 1/	6,165	4/ 5,143	4,796	5,209	-	5,500	-	-
Ceylon 7/	Dec.31 1/	1,625	1,670	1,602	1,740	1,792	1,795	1,628	-
China 12/	May	25,000	23,500	23,600	-	-	-	-	-
India 7/	Jan. 1	3/ 180,000	4/ 177,000	-	-	-	-	180,200	183,800

ASIA (Continued)									
Japan	Feb. 1	1/ 1,798	2,261	1,989	2,103	2,294	2,489	2,497	-
Formosa 7/	Dec.31 1/	354	315	280	298	310	357	-	-
Korea-South	Dec.31 1/	4/ 922	965	609	645	684	-	-	-
Indonesia 7/	Dec.31 1/	7,669	-	6,290	-	-	6,370	6,390	-
Pakistan 7/	Jan. 1	3/ 33,000	3/ 31,500	-	31,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Rep. of 7/	Jan. 1	4/ 4,340	-	-	-	2,477	2,601	3,058	3,450
Siam 7/	Mar.31	11,303	-	7,544	-	8,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 13/		295,600	286,500	281,500	282,000	285,300	287,000	287,100	291,200
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	July	4/ 33,762	4/ 33,073	14/ 42,259	43,000	42,000	39,000	38,000	37,500
Bolivia	Dec.31 1/	4/ 1,921	3/ 2,445	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil		4/ 40,807	4/ 43,950	1/ 46,358	46,000	46,250	-	1/ 52,655	-
Chile	June	2,489	2,363	2,338	2,310	2,344	2,331	-	-
Colombia	Dec.31 1/	4/ 8,010	4/ 11,012	13,797	13,893	14,538	15,513	15,512	-
Ecuador		4/ 1,300	4/ 1,174	-	1,520	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	Dec.31 1/	4/ 3,259	4/ 3,808	4,100	-	4,087	3,865	3,870	-
Peru		-	4/ 2,376	-	2,662	-	-	2,900	-
Uruguay	May	3/ 8,297	3/ 6,256	-	-	8,700	1/ 8,600	8,194	-
Estimated total		105,600	110,600	127,000	128,200	129,100	128,800	132,400	131,900
AFRICA									
Algeria 15/	April	841	874	901	698	747	765	850	-
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		4/ 2,700	3/ 3,195	3,195	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya		4/ 5,239	4/ 4,771	4,774	5,589	5,612	5,550	-	-
Tanganyika	Dec.31 1/	5,000	5,687	6,420	6,370	6,425	-	6,253	-
Uganda	Mar.31	2,466	2,422	2,454	2,485	-	2,525	-	-
Egypt 7/	June	4/5/ 2,021	4/ 2,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia		-	-	-	-	-	20,000	25,000	-
French Morocco 7/	Dec.31 1/	1,970	2,506	1,395	1,326	1,549	1,762	1,942	2,000
Madagascar 15/	Dec.31 1/	5,172	5,780	5,806	5,737	5,603	5,633	5,663	-
Mozambique	Dec.31 1/	548	559	587	631	659	700	716	-
Northern Rhodesia	Dec.31 1/	618	647	699	770	807	879	-	-
Angola		3/ 2,306	3/ 2,687	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	Dec.31 1/	2,340	2,669	2,905	2,748	2,822	3,004	2,981	-
Spanish Morocco		259	310	234	250	279	291	-	-
Tunisia 15/	Dec.31 1/	494	521	401	370	340	387	395	-
Union of South Africa	August	11,636	3/ 13,068	12,359	12,470	12,242	11,513	11,500	-
Estimated total		64,400	74,400	80,400	82,000	83,200	89,200	95,200	95,200
OCEANIA									
Australia	Mar.31	1/ 13,285	13,828	13,427	13,785	14,124	14,640	15,230	14,900
New Zealand	Jan.31	4,449	4,524	4,634	4,716	4,723	4,949	-	-
Estimated total		18,100	18,800	18,400	18,900	19,200	20,000	20,600	20,300
Estimated world total		743,100	743,200	763,200	766,500	779,300	791,400	808,500	821,100

1/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. Thus for Canada the December 1946 estimate of 9,016,000 head is shown under 1947. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Census or estimate for single year. 4/ Average for 2 to 4 years only. 5/ June. 6/ Official census July 1, 1946, reported 4,136,000 head. 7/ Data include buffaloes. 8/ Official statistics; may be an under-estimate of actual numbers. 9/ Also includes number of cattle in towns, which totaled 50,000 head in 1947. 10/ September. 11/ Census December 31, 1934. 12/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces) Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 13/ Includes estimates for Outer Mongolia. 14/ Census, May 10 - 12, 1947. 15/ Data include only number taxed.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the United States Foreign Service officers, and other information. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory, unless otherwise noted. Totals include estimates for countries for which official statistics are unavailable.

WORLD DRIED PEACH PRODUCTION CONTINUES DECLINE

The 1951 preliminary estimate of dried peach production in the United States, Argentina, Australia, Chile and the Union of South Africa, the leading commercial producing countries, is 12,500 short tons, revised, compared with 12,800 tons in 1950 and 20,100 tons in 1949. The estimate is only 51 percent of the 10-year (1940-49) average of 24,600 tons and 54 percent of the 5-year (1945-49) average of 23,300 tons. The present estimate is the smallest in the past 26 years.

The 1951 pack in Argentina was down considerably from that of last year and the Chilean pack was the same as last season. There is no change in the Australian production but the Union of South African pack turned out to be the largest on record. The United States official estimate is not yet available; however, trade sources indicate a pack somewhat larger than last year but considerably below the 10-year (1940-49) average of 19,300 tons and the 5-year (1945-49) average of 17,500 tons.

PEACHES, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Chile	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:							
1940-49	2,900	500	1,000	900	5,300	19,300	24,600
1945-49	3,500	500	900	900	5,800	17,500	23,300
Annual:							
1945	3,200	600	800	900	5,500	22,800	28,300
1946	4,300	500	800	900	6,500	25,000	31,500
1947	3,500	400	900	900	5,700	17,100	22,800
1948	3,300	700	900	800	5,700	8,100	13,800
1949	3,300	400	1,000	1,100	5,800	14,300	20,100
1950 1/	3,300	300	900	1,000	5,500	7,300	12,800
1951 1/	600	300	2/ 900	2/1,500	2/3,300	2/3/ 9,200	2/12,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Trade estimate; not official.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research or other information.

The 1952 forecast of dried peach production in the Union of South Africa is 1,400 tons which is slightly under that of 1951. In Chile unseasonable rains during flowering of peach trees caused some damage. On the basis of information available at this time it is expected that the 1952 dried peach pack will total about 800 short tons of which about 600 tons will be unpitted and the balance pitted. Forecasts for dried peach production during the present drying season (1952) for Australia and Argentina have not yet been received.

The 1951-52 export season in the Southern Hemisphere countries came to a close late in 1951 with exports of about 1,100 short tons or 9 percent of the 1951 pack. In 1950 these countries exported 757 short tons or 14 percent of the pack of that year. The Union of South Africa ended the season with exports totalling 916 tons or 83 percent of the total for this group of countries. Chile exported a total of 128 tons of which 36 tons were pitted and the balance were unpitted. Chile exported 31 tons of pitted and 81 tons of unpitted to Peru. The balance of the Chilean exports went to Uruguay. The exportation of dried fruit from

UNITED STATES: Exports of peaches, dried, to specified countries 1951-52 with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	Average		Annual		
	1941/42 1950/51	1946/47 1950/51	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 3/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Belgium	98	31	1	0	8
France	25	2/	1	0	2/
Germany	306	613	3	757	24
Italy	133	67	150	71	15
Netherlands	45	90	302	114	1
Sweden	137	236	176	406	0
Switzerland	3	5	15	8	11
United Kingdom	3,126	1,864	0	0	0
Other Europe	29	10	0	4	0
Total Europe	3,902	2,916	648	1,360	59
Canada	241	374	14	264	78
Other countries	882	550	94	106	89
Grand total	5,025	3,840	756	1,730	226

1/ Crop year basis, July-June. 2/ Less than ½ ton. 3/ July-January only.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

(Continued on page 290)

WORLD 1951 DRIED APRICOT ESTIMATE UP SLIGHTLY 1/

The 1951 preliminary estimate of dried apricot production in the United States, Iran, Spain and other leading commercial producing countries is 21,500 short tons (revised) compared with 26,500 tons in 1950 and 24,600 tons in 1949. The estimate, one of the smallest in the past 30 years, is about 75 percent of the 10-year (1940-49) average of 28,800 tons and 90 percent of the 5-year (1945-49) average of 24,000 tons.

APRICOTS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1951 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina and Chile	Australia	Iran	Spain	South Africa	Syria	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:									
1940-49	300	1,600	7,100	3,500	600	700	13,800	15,000	28,800
1945-49	500	1,200	5,400	2,400	400	600	10,500	13,500	24,000
Annual:									
1945	700	900	3,900	2,600	700	600	9,400	7,800	17,200
1946	300	1,500	8,200	2,200	200	600	13,000	18,000	31,000
1947	600	1,400	4,400	3,900	500	500	11,300	15,200	26,500
1948	500	1,100	3,800	1,500	400	1,000	8,300	12,400	20,700
1949	300	1,200	6,400	1,700	300	500	10,400	14,200	24,600
1950 1/	400	1,200	6,900	2,900	300	600	12,300	14,200	26,500
1951 1/	200	900	7,900	2/3,700	600	600	2/13,900	2/3/(7,600)	2/ 21,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Trade estimate not official

Office of Foreign Agricultural relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign service officers, results of office research and other information.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

On March 1, 1952 there were practically no remaining stocks from the 1951 pack in the Southern Hemisphere countries. Spain is reported to have still on hand about 1,400 short tons of which 990 tons were in the Balearic Islands and the balance in Murcia and Valencia. Iran still held some dried apricots which have been sold but not yet shipped.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried apricots
(Crop year, July-June)

Country	Average		Annual		
	1941/42 1950/51	1946/47 1950/51	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Belgium	499	843	884	507	110
Denmark	7	14	49	2	3
France	37	26	65	2	1
Germany	192	320	51	129	1
Italy	70	15	30	21	15
Netherlands	106	212	307	393	107
Norway	35	18	30	28	1
Sweden	56	56	0	3	0
Switzerland	71	142	394	204	170
United Kingdom	1,700	7	1	0	2/
Canada	514	597	54	808	367
Mexico	14	20	4	8	25
Brazil	52	86	115	28	75
Other	802	364	110	112	56
Total	4,155	2,720	2,094	2,245	931

1/ July - January. 2/ Less than ½ ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Syria is reported to be still holding about 400 tons from last year's pack. It appears, therefore, that only 1,800 tons or 13 percent of the 1951 foreign pack remained unsold on March 1, 1952. No comparable data is available for a year ago; however, at that time both Iran and Syria had some unsold stocks.

Exports from the foreign countries during the 1951-52 season to date are estimated to have totaled about 8,000 short tons or about 58 percent of the 1951 pack in those countries. The 1950-51 entire season exports totaled only about 8,400 tons or 68 percent of the 1950 pack. Iran the most important foreign producer of this product was again the leading exporters this season followed by Spain. United States exports of dried apricots during the 1951-52 season to the end of January 1952 total 931 tons compared with 1,375 tons for the same period a year earlier and 2,245 tons for the entire 1950-51 season.

This season to the end of January, Canada was the principal destination for United States apricots with 367 tons, followed by Switzerland with 170 tons and Belgium with 110 tons. This season's exports to January 1952 represent only 12 percent of the 1951 United States pack compared with 10 percent of the 1950 pack at the same time a year ago and 16 percent for the season total exports. The export of dried apricots is still hampered by the lack of dollar exchange abroad and somewhat more attractive prices in some areas. --By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

DRIED PEACHES--(Continued from Page 287)

Chile was not controlled and exporters were permitted to convert proceeds at the free banking rate.

United States exports of dried peaches continued at a level much below prewar and considerably below that of the previous season. The latest available export figures (July-January) indicate exports totalled only 226 short tons compared with about 1,500 tons for the same period a year earlier and 1,730 tons for the entire previous season. Exports to the end of January 1952 represent only 2 percent of the 1951 pack. This season to date Canada, Western Germany and Italy were among the best customers with 78, 24 and 15 tons respectively. The United States dried peach export trade continues to suffer from the lack of dollars abroad for the purchase of this item. There appears to be little reason for optimism in the offing for the balance of the season. It now appears that unless some unexpected business develops, the 1951-52 season will be one of the poorest on record for exports. The improvement in exports expected last October has failed to materialize due to the worsening of the economic situation in the principal foreign markets.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

CATTLE NUMBERS--(Continued from Page 283)

For 1952, further expansion in cattle is anticipated in North America where the demand for beef is strong. Some increase in cattle numbers is expected in Argentina in the year ahead which will extend the upward trend in cattle numbers in South America. Increases in cattle numbers in European countries in 1952 are expected to slightly more than offset any decreases and to bring numbers for that continent to near the prewar total. Changes in the rest of the world are expected to be small but for the most part in the upward direction.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FATS AND OILS

INDIA'S 1951 COCONUT PRODUCTS SITUATION

In India the coconut constitutes a sizable proportion of the total quantity of food consumed. It is estimated that 84 percent of the 3,433 million coconuts produced in 1949-50 was consumed as food, reports R. Narayana Iyer, American Consulate General, Madras. The area planted in coconut palms is placed at 1,532,000 acres. The output and area in 1950-51 may be roughly estimated at this same level. The principal coconut growing states are Travancore-Cochin and Madras.

The Indian Central Coconut Committee (ICCC), a quasi-government organization for the promotion of coconut production and allied products, is the only official source of statistics on coconut acreage and production in India. Accurate information is difficult to obtain because of the scattered nature and small holdings of the plantations, and the varying per-tree and per-acre yields in the different growing regions. Based on information available to the ICCC, Indian coconuts are utilized about as follows:

Utilization	Quantity (1,000 nuts)	Percent of production
Edible consumption as fresh coconuts	55,000	2
Religious purposes and other household uses for edible purposes	1,757,000	51
Conversion into edible copra	310,000	9
Conversion into copra for coconut oil crushing	771,000	22
Utilized in preparation of coconut oil for industrial purposes (small quantity used for seedlings)	540,000	16
Total	3,433,000	100

Local coconut production is supplemented by imports of coconuts, copra, and coconut oil. In comparison with the first 11 months of 1950, imports in 1951 show only slight variation--totaling 1,143,125 coconuts, 8,326 tons of copra, and 17,932 tons of coconut oil. Ceylon supplied 99 percent of the nuts, 63 percent of the copra, and 44 percent of the coconut oil in the January-November 1951 period.

Good quality edible copra is made by storing matured nuts in the shade for a period of 8 to 12 months. During storage, the liquid inside the nut is absorbed in the kernel. The husks are removed, the shell broken and the coconut meat obtained. This coconut meat--about 85,000 tons--is greatly valued for edible purposes. The remaining copra production plus imported copra, is crushed to produce about 120,000 tons of coconut oil. This tonnage, plus imported coconut oil, allows approximately 140,000-150,000 tons of oil annually. Coconut oil consumption in India is distributed as follows: 45 percent for edible purposes, 30 percent for toilet preparations, and 25 percent for the soap industry.

Wholesale prices of coconuts, copra and coconut oil on the Cochin market during 1951 maintained the upward trend of the latter part of 1950. Annual averages, based on the ICCC average monthly prices were as follows: coconuts, husked per 1,000-206 rupees ($43); copra per long ton-1,573 rupees ($330); and coconut oil per long ton-2,346 rupees ($493).

The Government of India announced reduced import duties on coconut oil on November 24, 1951. The standard rate, applied to all countries other than Commonwealth countries, was reduced from 43-1/3 percent to 31¼ percent ad valorem, and the preferential rate, applied to Commonwealth countries, from 31¼ percent to 21 percent. Similarly, on January 2, 1952, the import duty on copra was revised. The standard rate was reduced from 37½ percent to 25 percent ad valorem, and the preferential rate from 25 percent to 15 percent.

Because the production of coconuts in India falls appreciably short of the demand, one of the principal tasks of the ICCC is to promote increased production. Measures include better cultivation, disease and pest control, and the distribution of selected seedlings. The output of the present nurseries is about 500,000 seedlings and plans are being made for additional nurseries.

ITALIAN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION EXCEEDS EARLIER ESTIMATES

Italian olive oil production during the 1951-52 season is now unofficially estimated at 340,000-350,000 short tons, reports L.J. Reda, American Embassy, Rome. This is 80 to 85 percent above last season and the largest outturn of the postwar period. Moreover, production now appears larger than the preliminary estimate indicated (see *Foreign Crops and Markets*, December 24, 1951).

Voluntary pooling of about one-fifth of the 1951-52 oil has been in process this season in an effort to prevent any drastic drop in prices. Deliveries to the pooling centers were begun in December and by January the price decline appeared to be checked. It is expected that about 70,000 tons of oil will be pooled. At the end of February, however, producers were not delivering their oil to the pools as rapidly as expected because wholesale prices were maintaining a level of around 360-400 lire per kilogram (26-29 cents per pound) for first grade oil.

With an advance of only 300 lire per kilogram (22 cents), less pooling charges and interest on the advances, producers preferred to sell at current prices.

Preliminary trade statistics for 1951 show Italian imports of olive oil at around 7,385 tons or only 29 percent of the 25,263 tons purchased in 1950 and exports at about 8,160 tons or 47 percent of the 17,311 tons exported in 1950. Detailed statistics are available for 11 months. As compared with 1950, Western Germany, the United States, and Mexico reduced their imports of Italian olive oil rather drastically, accounting for only 50 percent of the 11-month total compared with 71 percent in 1950. Through November, exports to the United States totaled 3,573 tons, the largest to any single country and to Brazil, 1,468 tons, the second largest.

Although olive oil prices during 1951 averaged 15 percent higher than in 1950 because of the short 1950-51 production of only 188,500 tons, the market began to drop toward the end of October when first estimates of the 1951 crop appeared. Quotations on the Bari market hit their low point in November and began to pick up slightly when plans for voluntary olive oil pooling were publicized. Nevertheless, the market has remained dull. This is ascribed generally to the abundant 1951 crop and the large stocks of olive and seed oils, estimated at over 110,000 tons, held by the Government and by private concerns. With annual consumption of oils at about 330,000 tons, it is apparent that prices are not likely to rise materially during the year.

At the session of the Olive Oil Technical Congress held in Reggio Calabria January 12-14, 1952, the Italian Government was urged to modify its fats and oils policy, especially as regards olive oil. It was pointed out that olive oil has to compete on an unfair basis with imported seed oil for two reasons, namely: (1) The Government does not enforce its manufacturing tax on seed oil rigidly enough so that producers are constantly evading payment, and (2) olive oil is subject to local taxation whereas seed oil is not.

The Congress also brought out that larger quantities of "rectified" oils (sansa and sulphur) are produced now than prewar. Improved refining methods have made possible the production of some 40,000 to 44,000 tons of "rectified" edible oil compared with only 8,000 to 9,000 in prewar years. The suggestion was made to have "rectified" oils grouped in the same classification as seed oils and to have them clearly labeled as "rectified."

MALAYAN COPRA PRODUCTION INCREASES IN 1951

Copra production in the Federation of Malaya during 1951 is estimated at 171,000 long tons, or 21,500 tons above the 149,478-ton output of 1950, reports the American Consulate General, Singapore. In addition to domestic output, Malaya imported 100,898 tons of copra in 1951, principally from Indonesia (approximately 84,000 tons) but also from British North Borneo and Sarawak (approximately 17,000 tons). The previous year nearly 120,000 tons were imported. There were 94 estates and 77 mills in operation compared with 97 estates and 67 mills in 1950.

Planted acreage amounted to nearly 500,000 acres. Production of coconut oil by the mills is placed at 81,400 tons, or a gain of 8,600 tons from the previous year. Imports of 180 tons were primarily from Thailand.

Exports of copra and coconut oil in 1951 totaled 90,020 and 68,335 tons, respectively, against 124,763 and 57,032 tons during 1950. Net exports on a copra equivalent basis amounted to 97,300 tons, up slightly from the 93,700 tons the previous year. The leading importers of Malayan copra (with estimated tonnages in parenthesis were the United Kingdom (21,500 tons), Denmark (14,000), Italy (10,000), Austria (9,000), and Western Germany (7,500 tons). Exports of coconut oil were primarily to Burma (14,000 tons), India (10,000), United Kingdom (8,500), Western Germany (7,200), and the Netherlands (6,800 tons).

Copra wholesale prices in 1951 rose to a high of M$62.50 per picul of 133-1/3 pounds (U.S.$348 per long ton) at the beginning of March, declined slowly and irregularly to a low of M$36 ($200) in mid-July, and strengthened slightly towards the year's end to M$38 ($211). Coconut oil opened the year at M$80 per picul ($445), rose to a high of M$108 ($600) in early March, declining steadily to M$65 ($361) in mid-July. Toward the year's end the price was about M$67.50 ($375).

NEW GUINEA, PAPUA COPRA
PRODUCTION INCREASES

Copra production in the Territories of New Guinea and Papua during the fiscal year 1950-51 has been reported at 57,531 and 12,438 long tons, respectively, or a total of 69,968 tons, according to T.C.M. Robinson, Agricultural Attache, American Consulate General, Sydney. These figures represent quantities purchased by the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board which is the sole marketing agency for copra. Output has not recovered to the record 1936-37 levels of 76,400 tons in New Guinea and 13,600 tons in Papua but progress has been steady for the past 4 years. The 1950-51 level represents almost 14 percent more copra than the 61,524 tons produced in 1949-50.

Exports of copra by country of destination during fiscal years 1949-50 and 1950-51 were as follows (in long tons):

	1949-50	1950-51
From Papua to:		
Australia	10,791	9,458
From New Guinea to:		
Australia	13,576	12,231
United Kingdom	31,756	47,247
Sweden	1,762	4,823
Total	47,094	64,301
Grand total	57,885	73,759

Toward the end of 1948, the British Ministry of Food, through the Government of Australia, agreed that for a period of 9 years, beginning 1949, it would purchase all copra of the Territories in excess of Australian requirements. It was further agreed that the price for each subsequent year would not rise or fall more than 10 percent. The price established in March 1951 to cover the 12-month period March 1951 to February 1952 was ₤53-15 per long ton ($150.50). On February 22, 1952, the Australian Minister for Territories announced that an increase of ₤11-5 ($31.50) would be paid retroactive from January 1, 1952. This includes the maximum annual variation allowable under the contract plus a special adjustment resulting from Australia's strong representations. Although former adjustments had been made as of March 1, in the future all variations in the contract price will be made as of the first of each calendar year. The new price is ₤65 ($182) f.o.b. Territory ports.

Almost all of Australia's imports of copra come from New Guinea and Papua, and the British Solomon Islands. Total imports during 1950-51, amounting to 23,719 tons, were only 73 percent the volume imported the previous year when imports totaled 32,627 tons.

The annual crushing capacity for copra in Australia is reported to be about 40,000 tons. The local margarine industry is dependent on the coconut oil from these operations. Production of margarine in calendar years 1950 and 1951 amounted to 26,800 and 29,300 tons, respectively.

MALAYAN PALM OIL OUTPUT
DECLINES, KERNELS INCREASE

Palm oil output in the Federation of Malaya during 1951 amounted to 57,990 short tons compared with 59,552 tons in 1950, reports the American Consulate General, Singapore. Although planted acreage increased from 95,982 acres in 1950 to 97,272 acres in 1951, production of oil declined slightly. During the year there were 52 estates in production while 54 estates were operating in 1950. Exports of palm oil totaled 52,133 tons, of which about 47,000 tons went to the United Kingdom, compared with 57,350 tons in 1950 of which the United Kingdom purchased 54,913 tons.

Palm kernel production and exports increased 10 and 30 percent, respectively. Output amounted to 16,490 tons in 1951 compared with 15,055 tons in 1950. Exports were up from 10,168 tons in 1950 to 13,225 in 1951. Approximately 6,700 tons were taken by the Netherlands.

The long-term buying arrangement for palm oil with the British Ministry of Food has recently been revised to provide for greater flexibility in the determination of prices in 1952 (see <u>Foreign Crops and Markets</u>, January 7, 1952, page 8).

(Continued on page 302)

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

BURMA RICE MARKETING

The State Agricultural Marketing Board (SAMB) of Burma informed principal buyer nations early in January that two-thirds of the 1951-52 rice crop would be sold on government-government contracts and that one-third would be sold on a private trade basis. After concluding negotiations with buyer nations on the price for government-government contracts, the SAMB on February 7 asked for bids for 121,000 long tons (271 million pounds) of rice to be sold on the basis of private trade.

February 7 rice allocations for shipment during March and April were made to specified countries as follows in long tons (million pounds in parentheses): India 35,000 (78); Ceylon 20,000 (45); Indonesia 18,000 (40); Japan 7,500 (17); British Territories 6,500 (15); Saudi Arabia 1,650 (4); total 88,650 (199). The difference between the total allocation of 271 million pounds and those to specific countries is for nations who purchase small quantities of rice from Burma.

The SAMB announced on February 29 the results of bids submitted in accordance with the request for the tenders noted above. The bids announced by the SAMB were at prices ranging from $7.25 to $8.56 per 100 pounds as compared with government-government prices of $6.25 per 100 pounds and up, varying with the grade of rice. Buyer nations purchased the following quantities in long tons (million pounds in parentheses): Japan 16,500 (37); Finland 3,000 (7); Persian Gulf 2,800 (6); Indonesia 500 (1); Mauritius and other 2,000 (4); Portuguese India 200 (0.4); Saudi Arabia 3,500 (8); Brokens - Netherlands and Belgium 1,000 (2).

Reportedly the bids of the principal buyer nations other than Japan ranged from $6.56 per 100 pounds for Small Mill Special, 42 percent brokens, to 10 percent above the government-government contract price. While it is as yet not definite what action India, Ceylon, Indonesia and the United Kingdom will take regarding rice allocated to them for purchase through private channels, it appears that the Japanese bids have established a substantially higher price for rice.

Sales to private firms for Japan were as follows (in dollars per 100 pounds): Ngatsein S.M.S., 2,000 long tons, at $7.25; Ngatsein S.Q., 2,000 tons, $7.62; Europe 3, 1,000 tons, $7.88; Europe 2, 1,000 tons, $8.00; Sughandi, 1,000 tons, $7.50; Meedone B.Q., 2,500 tons, $7.62; and Meedone S.Q., 5,000 tons $7.75. It appears also that Japan will, by its bids above those of other nations, be able to purchase some rice above the quantity originally allocated.

The SAMB on March 1 asked for additional bids for 103,500 tons (232 million pounds) of rice. Of that quantity India was allocated 35,000 tons (78); Ceylon, 20,000 (45); Indonesia, 18,000 (40); Japan, 7,500 (17); British Territories, 6,500 (15), and Saudi Arabia 1,650 (4).

ECUADOR'S RICE SURPLUS
BELOW AVERAGE

Ecuador's exportable supplies of rice at the beginning of 1952 were estimated at 45,635,000 pounds (450,000 Spanish quintales). An export subsidy of 10.00 sucres per quintal (66 cents per 100 pounds) was established on January 29 for exports up to that quantity from the 1951 crop. This rice was to be exported at not less than $7.40 per 100 pounds f.o.b. port of embarkation. The decree provided that the subsidy is not to apply whenever the f.o.b. price for export rises to $8.87 or more per 100 pounds.

Approximately two-fifths of the 45.6 million pounds which may be exported have been sold through commercial channels to Indonesia and another two-fifths to Japan. An uncommitted exportable supply therefore remains of about 9 million pounds.

The 1951 rice exports of 11 million pounds from Ecuador were the smallest in more than 10 years. This was the result of decreased plantings in 1950 and unfavorable weather which further reduced the crop. Production in 1952 is forecast at around 225 million pounds of rough rice (146 million pounds milled), or 25 million pounds (16 million pounds milled) less than the 1951 harvest.

ECUADOR: Rice exports by country of destination, average 1937-41, annual 1947-51

Country of destination	Average 1937-41	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Cuba	2	12	25	1	0	0
Peru	13	0	10	0	80	0
Venezuela	6	49	12	14	29	4
Colombia	4	13	2	1/	5	1/
Panama	2	4	7	0	2	4
Jamaica	0	7	0	3	11	0
Philippines	0	0	45	41	0	0
India	0	38	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	15	6	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	5	5	0	0	0
Others	4	11	18	3	13	3
Total	31	139	139	68	140	11

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

(Continued on Page 302)

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quotation	Export & intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG	4-3	99.05 lbs.	Tallari			
Ashmouni, Good	"	"	"			
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	Market	closed	
Karnak, FG	"	"	"			
Karnak, Good	"	"	"			
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"			
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 640.00	17.18	10.74
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	2/ 775.00	20.81	10.74
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG. Fine	4-2	82.28 lbs.	"	97.00	35.56	13.85
289F Sind, SG. Fine	"	"	"	98.00	35.93	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	100.00	36.66	13.85
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	4-3	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	3/		
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	4-1	101.4 lbs.	Sol	4/ 483.00	31.13	8.89
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	4/ 458.00	29.52	7.24
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	4/ 595.00	38.35	7.79
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4		33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro			
Sertao, Type 5		"	"			
Sertao, Type 4		"	"			
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	4-3			268.00	44.09	3.0% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	260.00	29.66	3.25
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	5/XXXXX	41.53	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 640.00 to 660.00 (17.72). Ceiling 820.00 (22.01).
2/ Reported 775.00 to 795.00 (21.34). Ceiling 925.00 (24.83).
3/ Correction: The Argentine price quotation for March 20 and for March 27 was 7,700 pesos (69.85 U.S. cents). The Argentine quotation will no longer appear here.
4/ For delivery out of the next crop.
5/ Average for Galveston and New Orleans.

CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION CONTINUES LOW

Consumption of cotton in Canada during August 1951 through February 1952, the first 7 months of the 1951-52 season, totaled 219,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), 21 percent below the 275,000 bales consumed during the corresponding period of 1950-51, according to William L. Rodman, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa. Total consumption in the 1951-52 season is currently forecast at 350,000 to 380,000 bales, somewhat below earlier estimates of a season's total of 425,000 bales and substantially below 1950-51 consumption of 479,000 bales.

The current recession in Canadian mill consumption, which began in July 1951, is believed by some members of the trade to be attributable mainly to overbuying of cotton goods by distributors which took place during 1950-51. Although it is generally thought that textile inventories which were excessively heavy during the fall of 1951 have since been reduced considerably, the demand for finished cotton goods by textile wholesalers remains inactive. This is ascribed by some to a change in buying habits that occurred during the past year. Buyers who were accustomed to purchasing on a seasonal or biseasonal basis are now buying more cautiously on a short-run basis.

Imports of raw cotton during the first 6 months of 1951-52 totaled 192,000 bales, compared with the 281,000 bales imported during the first half of the 1950-51 season. Thus far in the current season about 185,000 bales have originated in the United States with 6,600 bales from Mexico and the remaining small quantities from Egypt and Peru. During the first half of 1950-51 Canada imported 61,000 bales of cotton from Mexico while those from the United States totaled 217,000. The fact that the price of Mexican cotton (including the export tax) generally has been above that of comparable types in the United States until about the beginning of 1952 has resulted in only small quantities being imported from Mexico. Most of the mills are believed to have made contracts to meet the bulk of their requirements for the 1951-52 season before the price of Mexican cotton decreased below that of American. Therefore Canadian mill operators may not be able to take advantage of this favorable price relationship for Mexican cotton to any great degree during the current season. However, should the price of new-crop Mexican cotton remain below the United States level, Canada will probably obtain larger quantities of cotton from Mexico in 1952-53.

WEST GERMAN COTTON IMPORTS SHOW GAIN

Imports of cotton into Western Germany during August 1951 through January 1952 amounted to 449,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), somewhat more than the 408,000 bales imported in the corresponding months of the 1950-51 season, according to Joseph Radford, Jr., Vice Consul, American Consulate General, Bremen. In the first half of 1951-52, imports from the United States totaled 208,000 bales and those from Turkey 82,000 bales compared with 189,000 and 105,000 bales, respectively, from these two sources in the same period of 1950-51.

Imports from the United States in January 1952 were the largest thus far in 1951-52, totaling 68,000 bales. This reflects arrivals of a part of the cotton purchased (about 230,000 bales) with the $50 million credit granted to Western Germany by the Export-Import Bank in September 1951. During February, arrivals from the United States were reported to be about 75,000 running bales.

Consumption of cotton in West German spinning mills totaled 422,000 bales during August through December 1951, the most recent months for which data are available, compared with 427,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1950. Production of cotton yarn by these spinning mills decreased in December 1951 to 55 million pounds from the high level of 67 million pounds produced in October 1951. This decline was expected by members of the trade because of the dull market conditions which prevailed for textiles in both the local and export markets at that time and because of the holidays in December. However, preliminary reports show yarn production in January 1952 increased to about 64 million pounds. This increase was partially explained by the completion of existing spinners' contracts, using American cotton which was not available in adequate quantities until January. On the other hand, consumption of yarn by the weaving mills declined from a peak in October 1951, with January consumption only slightly above the holiday month of December. During February and March 1952 many of the spinning and weaving mills reportedly curtailed their operations from a work week of 40 or more hours to 24 to 30 hours a week.

The general consensus in Western Germany at present seems to be that distributors' inventories of cotton textiles are not excessive following satisfactory sales during the winter. However, stocks of finished and semifinished goods at the mills are substantial and production is expected to be reduced until these stocks are moved through marketing channels.

TOBACCO

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO PRODUCTION; EXPORTS HIGHER, IMPORTS LOWER

The Philippine Republic's 1951-52 tobacco production is preliminarily estimated at 9 percent above 1950-51. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the 1951 calendar year was 76 percent above the 1950 total. Imports of tobacco and tobacco products during 1951 were substantially smaller than in 1950.

The country's 1951-52 tobacco production is tentatively estimated at 71.6 million pounds from 138.400 acres. This corresponds to 65.8 million pounds from 125,600 acres during 1950-51 and 58.2 million pounds from 118,500 acres in 1949-50. No data are available as to the output by types for 1951-52, however, reports indicate a larger harvest of flue-cured leaf than in 1950-51 when unofficial estimates place the output at about 1 million pounds.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 totaled 13.9 million pounds as compared with 8.1 million pounds during 1950. Spain, the most important export market during 1951, took 10.6 million pounds, or 76 percent of total exports. The remaining 3.3 million pounds, or 24 percent, were taken by numerous countries including, French East Indies, French Africa, United States and Territories, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 totaled 9.9 million pounds as compared with 28.8 million pounds in 1950. The United States and Territories supplied all the 1951 unmanufactured tobacco except 16,896 pounds, of which 13,007 was supplied by Turkey. In addition to unmanufactured tobacco, the Philippine Republic imported 499,609 pounds of chewing tobacco, 41,226 pounds of smoking tobacco, and 261,642 pounds of "other" manufactured tobacco. The United States supplied practically all manufactured tobacco during 1951.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

HONDURAS PERMITS DUTY-FREE ENTRY OF EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILKS FOR INFANT FEEDING

Effective March 28, condensed or evaporated milk for children and evaporated or condensed medicated milks for children will be permitted free importation into Honduras. According to information furnished by the American Embassy at Tegucigalpa, Decree No. 72, published in LA GACETA on March 8, 1952, and effective 20 days after its publication, changes Customs Classifications Nos. 1644 and 1645 as follows:

No. 1644 - Condensed or evaporated milk for the nourishment of children . . . . Free

No. 1645 - Medicated evaporated or condensed milk for the nourishment of children. . . . . Free"

Previously all imports of condensed and evaporated milk under Customs Classification No. 1644 and under the United States-Honduras Trade Agreement were dutiable at about 4.5 cents per pound for condensed milk and 3.4 cents for evaporated milk. Under Item No. 1645, there have been included a number of milk base dietetics and a special brand of condensed milk dutiable at 2.2 cents, nonfat dry milk dutiable at 3.4 cents and dry whole milk at 4.9 cents. The last two items were also covered under the United States-Honduras Trade Agreement. All above tariff rates are approximate and are on a gross weight basis.

Presumably, Tariff Items 1645 (medicated, evaporated or condensed milk) would include any milks of this type modified for infant feeding. It is not yet clear whether dry whole milk, nonfat dry milk, or milk base dietetics are included under the action, nor whether action will be taken, such as special labeling requirements, to assure that these milks are used solely for the nourishment of children.

This action follows a similar step taken by the Republic of El Salvador, under which the tariff on modified dry milk products, dry whole milk, non-fat dry milk solids, evaporated milk and condensed milk and related products, were removed effective November 1, 1951. Under that action, no limitation was placed on the use of these products.

United States exports of condensed, evaporated and dry whole milk, nonfat dry milk and milk base dietetics to Honduras, in recent years, which accounted for most of the imports of these items into that country, were as follows (in 1,000 pounds):

Year	Evaporated Milk	Condensed Milk	Dry whole Milk	Nonfat dry Milk	Milk base dietetics
1948	117	116	209	5	29
1949	237	195	263	32	46
1950	116	100	242	1/434	43
1951	104	27	270	1/379	80

1/ Includes large quantities shipped by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for free distribution through maternal and child health programs.

FATS AND OILS
(Continued from Page 295)

NORWAY AGREES TO EXPAND EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS TO SWEDEN

Norwegian representatives of the Mixed Norwegian-Swedish Trade Commission at a meeting held in Oslo on February 8 and 9, last, agreed to add to the list of commodity quotas for export to Sweden in calendar 1952 an additional 11,000 short tons of fats and oils. This was under the terms of the Norwegian-Swedish commodity exchange agreement originally signed April 29, 1948. The list for 1952 was agreed last November 7. D. L. Jones, American Embassy, Oslo, states that the supplemental list provides for 5,500 tons of crude whale oil and 5,500 tons of hardened fat. In turn it was agreed that Sweden's exports to Norway of copper and brass semi-manufactured goods would be increased.

Therefore, as it now stands, the 1952 list of commodity quotas for export from Norway to Sweden provides for 41,250 tons of fats and oils as follows: Hardened fats--19,250 tons; crude whale oil--15,400; marine oil, refined--3,850; industrial fish oil--1,650; marine animal oil, refined--550; and light hardened fatty acids--550 tons.

The only oil item included in the Swedish list of commodities for export to Norway is rapeseed oil, 55 tons.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS
(Continued from Page 297)

ARGENTINA'S GRAIN EXPORTS TO CONTINUE AT LOW LEVEL

January and February grain exports from Argentina confirm earlier predictions (see Foreign Crops and Markets for January 28, 1952) of a continued low level of exports from that country during the balance of the Northern Hemisphere's 1951-52 (July-June) marketing season. In view of the relatively low supplies on hand on January 1, 1952 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 3, 1952), the outward movement during the remaining 4 months of the current fiscal year will probably be at one of the lowest levels on record.

Argentine Grain Exports During February 1952 and July-February 1951-52
With Comparisons

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	All Grains
	Long Tons	Long Tons	Long Tons	Long Tons	Long Tons	Long Tons
February 1952						
Paraguay	4,173	-	-	-	-	4,173
Peru	15,541	-	-	-	-	15,541
Austria	-	-	5,413	-	-	5,413
Belgium	-	-	913	-	-	913
Denmark	-	-	-	-	12,998	12,998
Finland	-	5,020	-	-	-	5,020
France	-	-	9,008	-	-	9,008
Germany	-	1,476	4,761	4,620	14,396	25,253
Netherlands	-	-	-	2,565	-	2,565
Norway	-	1,699	-	-	-	1,699
Sweden	-	20,980	35,099	6,673	6,479	69,231
Switzerland	-	-	4,068	7,056	-	11,124
United Kingdom	-	-	10,164	-	-	10,164
Total	19,714	29,175	69,426	20,914	33,873	173,102
February 1951	240,339	3,523	-	4,999	5,904	254,765
July-February 1951-52						
Brazil	402,984	-	-	1,569	-	404,553
Chile	13,912	-	-	-	-	13,912
Paraguay	38,034	-	-	-	-	38,034
Peru	66,757	-	-	-	-	66,757
Austria	-	7,126	7,381	-	11,417	25,924
Belgium	4,374	7,565	49,760	10,060	20,659	92,418
Denmark	-	-	-	-	12,998	12,998
Finland	-	10,728	-	-	-	10,728
France	22,361	-	217,595	-	-	239,956
Germany	17,750	10,235	18,076	26,072	127,698	198,831
Italy	47,595	-	-	-	1,968	49,563
Netherlands	6,653	6,122	9,767	17,906	9,840	50,288
Norway	-	1,699	1,968	-	-	3,667
Sweden	-	28,009	91,455	14,709	13,287	147,460
Switzerland	-	2,726	33,321	22,607	6,200	64,854
United Kingdom	1,856	-	11,670	8,036	-	21,562
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	9,202	9,202
Egypt	5,240	-	-	-	-	5,240
French Africa	27,491	-	984	-	-	28,475
India	141,184	-	-	-	-	141,184
Total	796,191	74,210	441,977	100,959	213,269	1,626,606
July-February 1950-51	1,561,871	54,786	132,215	220,678	33,749	2,003,299

Total exports from Argentina during the 8 months (July-February) of the United States 1951-52 grain marketing year amounted to only 1,627,000 long tons compared with 2,003,000 tons for the corresponding months of 1950-51. This represents an overall reduction of 18.8 percent.

Compared with the same 8 months last season wheat exports show a reduction of 49.0 percent and oats of 54.3 percent. On the other hand, exports or rye, corn and barley during the stated months show substantial increases. Brazil, India, Peru and Italy were the principal destinations for the wheat and European countries, especially France, Germany, Sweden and Belgium, for the other grains.

Argentina's grain marketing season actually runs from December through November for wheat, rye, oats and barley, and from April through March for corn. The country's grain exports are handled entirely by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute or by private exporters who buy from the Institute for subsequent export. Virtually no old crop supplies of wheat, rye, oats and barley now remain available for export during the balance of the current fiscal year. With respect to corn, the Institute's total export committments from the last (1951) crop have been placed at roughly 690,000 long tons of which 460,000 tons were exported from April 1951 through February 1952. On the assumption that the Institute was able to purchase all of the corn it needed to meet its committments, some 230,000 tons still remained to be exported at the end of February.

Because of drought damage, the 1952 wheat crop harvesting of which is now completed, was one of the smallest on record. The rye, barley and oats crops were also very small. While a corn crop a little larger than last year may be harvested, it still will be much below the prewar average. In view of the current grain crop situation, it is quite clear that little or no wheat and very little rye, oats and barley will be available for export during Argentina's current marketing season (December-November) for these grains. The smaller crop in prospect offers little hope of export availabilities during the April-March marketing season being much larger than the low level of recent years, especially in view of the shortage of other feeds for domestic consumption.--By Leo J. Schaben, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

ARGENTINE CORN
CROP REDUCED

The current corn harvest in Argentina now appears to be only about 120 million bushels, as a result of severe drought damage, according to the American Embassy at Buenos Aires. This is considered a maximum, and the outturn may be as low as the 103 million bushel harvest of a year ago. Current estimates are somewhat smaller than earlier season forecasts when the full extent of the drought damage could not be appraised.

Growth was reported fair to good through the silking stage, but the drought since that time, and hot blasting winds, have burned the

plants and shriveled the grain. Lack of pasture has influenced growers to turn cattle into low yielding fields, further reducing the harvest now getting underway.

This is the third consecutive year of failure or near failure of the Argentine corn crop. The current estimate of 120 million bushels compares with 103 million a year ago and the low outturn of 33 million in 1949-50. Those low figures contrast with the pre-war level of 300 million bushels. Argentina was, during that period, the ranking corn exporter of the world. Exports during 1935-39 averaged about 240 million bushels, with a peak of about 360 million bushels exported in 1937. The current crop will afford very limited quantities for export.